

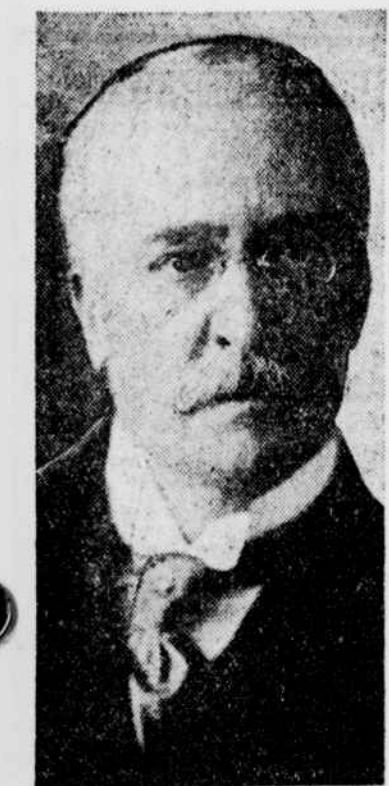
## FATE OF DR. DIESEL IS STILL A MYSTERY

Accepted View Is That He Met  
Death by Drowning, but  
Some Are Skeptical.

### INVENTOR LIVED HAPPILY

**Suicide Theory Scouted—London  
Colleagues Agree They  
Can Hardly Hope to  
See Him Again.**

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
London, Oct. 2.—Yesterday brought no fresh tidings respecting the fate of Dr. Rudolf Diesel, the famous German inventor, who mysteriously disappeared from the Great Eastern Railway Company's steamer Dresden, which crossed from Antwerp to Harwich on Monday night. That Diesel met his death by drowning appears to be the accepted view of his fellow directors in the Consolidated Diesel Engine Manufacturing Company, but an exhaustive review of all the circumstances by friends who have been intimate with him for years leaves them still mystified regarding his fate.



DR. RUDOLPH DIESEL.

While on the one hand the probabilities of an accidental fall overboard seem remote, on the other hand, they cannot conceive any motive which might prompt the suggestion of suicide. Dr. Diesel lived amid happy home surroundings at Munich and was a wealthy man. It is computed that he amassed a fortune of \$2,500,000 within comparatively few years.

London, Oct. 1.—In spite of the denial from Munich of the story of the disappearance of Dr. Rudolf Diesel and the assertion of his family that he is now in London, the chairman of the Diesel Engine Company, Limited, C. C. Ellis, at the meeting of the shareholders to-day, confirmed the story of his disappearance from the Antwerp-Harwich steamer in every particular. After expressing the sorrow of the directorate of the company at the loss of Dr. Diesel, Mr. Ellis concluded:

"We can hardly hope to see him again."

and I am sure his widow and his friends have our deepest sympathy."

Munich, Oct. 1.—A telegraphic denial from Geneva of the story of the disappearance of Dr. Rudolf Diesel, the motor inventor, while on the voyage across the North Sea from Antwerp to Harwich, was received to-day by the members of Dr. Diesel's family here.

### INDUSTRIAL CRISIS IMPENDING IN ENGLAND

"The Times," of London, Calls  
Attention to Indices of the  
Gravest Import.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
London, Oct. 2.—Events seem to be moving rapidly toward a grave industrial crisis. "It may," says "The Times," "be postponed for a time, but recent indications forbid the hope that it can be altogether averted, and signs pointing to a speedy development are multiplying. One of the most ominous is the fact that yesterday the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation decided to close all their spinning mills from October 25 until the dispute now in progress at a single mill in Bolton is settled. This dispute has nothing to do with wages or other standing conditions. It is the result of a demand on the part of the spinners that an over-looker to whom they object should be discharged."

"The circumstances differ in detail from those prevailing in Dublin, but in practice the main point is essentially the same. In both cases employers are compelled to make a deliberate stand against practices which render the conduct of their business impossible. This situation is not caused by trade unionism, but by the break down of trade unionism, and its occurrence in the cotton trade particularly is of very grave import."

### HEALY AGAINST LARKIN

**Irish M. P. Roundly Condemns  
Labor Agitator's Tactics.**

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
London, Oct. 2.—Timothy Healy, Member of Parliament, made a vigorous attack yesterday on the methods of James Larkin in stating a case for the masters at Sir George Asquith's court of inquiry into the Dublin labor war. "In the last five years," he said, "Dublin has been subjected to more strikes than during its entire existence as a capital. The strikes have been brought about by methods which should make trade unionists ashamed, and the masters have been driven to combine to preserve what little was left of the wreck of trade and commerce in Dublin."

Larkin, added Mr. Healy, acted the part of Napoleon. His men obeyed him as implicitly as the French soldiers obeyed their Emperor, and it was that that had brought about these strikes. All employers had been the object of Larkin's attacks, and humble masters had worn out their marrow-bones kneeling at his shrine.

The present condition of affairs, he said in conclusion, was as finished a system of tyranny as had ever been started in any country, except, perhaps, the Reign of Terror in Paris. In fact, he did not know of any reign of terror so complete as was this present one.

### BOY OF 15 MURDERS 7

**With Axe Kills Employer and  
All Latter's Family Save One.**

Nantes, France, Oct. 1.—A crime of incredible savagery was committed yesterday by a boy fifteen years old, who murdered with an axe no fewer than seven people in the village of Basbriac-en-Landreau, in the Department of the Loire-Inférieure.

The boy, Marcel Redureau, was employed as a vine cutter. He and his employer, Georges Mabit, were pressing grapes together yesterday evening, when a discussion arose between them. Redureau became angry, seized an enormous axe, and with a single blow cut Mabit's throat from ear to ear, killing him instantly.

The young murderer then entered his employer's house, holding his formidable weapon, dripping with blood, in his hand. He dashed up to Mme. Mabit and slashed her throat till she was dead, and then killed a servant in the same way. But with his dripping axe in his hand, the boy proceeded to another room, where he dispatched his employer's mother in a similar way, following this deed by killing three of Mabit's children, who were lying asleep in the same chamber. For some unknown reason he spared a fourth child, aged four, lying by their side.

After the completion of his series of crimes Redureau went to bed and slept calmly till this morning, by which time the bodies had been discovered by the villagers. After his arrest he made a complete confession.

### FOOLED BY CHIMNEY SWEEP

**"Bakespeare" Expert Crosses  
Atlantic in Vain.**

London, Oct. 1.—Dr. Orville Owen, of Detroit, who, in 1911, made an extensive search of the bed of the River Wye for Shakespearean manuscripts or documents without success, is again at Chepstow on the Wye seeking documentary proof that Bacon wrote Shakespeare's works.

A Chepstow chimney sweep sent word to Dr. Owen in the United States that while the doctor was excavating the river bed he himself had discovered documents elsewhere relating to the controversy. Dr. Owen crossed the Atlantic and offered the sweep money for his secret. They came to no satisfactory arrangement, and the investigator has now withdrawn his offer, saying he had discovered that the sweep had no information to give.

### LANCASHIRE COTTON LOCKOUT.

Manchester, Oct. 1.—The Lancashire cotton employers at a meeting here to-day decided to close all their mills from October 25 until the strike of the workmen at the Beehive Mill, Bolton, has been settled. The workers at the Beehive Mill objected to the personality of one of their overseers.

### GERMAN LINER REFLOATED.

Bremen, Germany, Oct. 1.—The North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which went ashore yesterday off the Red Sand Light in the mouth of the River Weser immediately after her departure for New York, was refloated to-day at high tide and proceeded on her voyage to America.

## OELRICHS ARRESTED; GIRL HIS ACCUSER

Continued from first page.

shield. He had not attacked her with a knife or any other weapon, she told him, according to Trayor.

When Trayor made his report to Dougherty, excitement in the case died down. But the Commissioner had two lines of investigation working. Detectives McKenna and Casassa, of his staff, also were sent to the home of Miss Singleton, following Trayor's visit there, and what they learned differed widely from the account given by Trayor.

### Girl Tells of Assault.

McKenna and Casassa reported to Dougherty that Miss Singleton told them in detail of all that happened in the machine and of what led up to those events. "Billy" Creighorn, who was Hermann Oelrichs, had called for her at her apartments early Tuesday evening, she said, and they had gone to a restaurant at Broadway and 97th street.

Leaving the restaurant, "Billy" and Miss Singleton entered the young man's automobile and drove north up Broadway. During that ride, the girl said, she told her escort that she had an engagement with another man that night and was due to meet him at Times Square within the next few minutes.

Oelrichs, according to the young woman, became enraged at this announcement and tried to dissuade her from keeping the appointment. Miss Singleton refused to break the engagement with the other man, she said, and it was then that the man beside her seemed to lose all control over himself.

Miss Singleton said she did not see Oelrichs put his hand in his pocket, but before she could raise her arms to ward off the blows he had repeatedly struck her with some weapon which he wielded with his left arm and hand. The car then crashed into the curb and both she and Oelrichs were thrown out. While she was taken to the hospital, Oelrichs lost no time in disappearing.

### Was Urged to Settle.

After she had left the hospital Miss Singleton told McKenna and Casassa, she returned to her apartments, and it was while she was in bed this morning that a tall man, about twenty-eight years old, wearing glasses, came to see her. He said he was a detective and asked her about the details of the case.

"You don't want Creighorn arrested, do you?" the detective asked the girl, she said.

"No, not if he will give me \$5,000," Miss Singleton said that she replied. Miss Singleton then said she asked the detective what she should do about the matter, and he replied, she asserted, that she ought to settle, and that Creighorn had offered to do this for \$400. The girl refused this tender, she said.

As soon as they had heard the girl's story, the detectives communicated with Dougherty, who reported developments to Commissioner Waldo. The latter immediately ordered Trayor's suspension. He is tall, about twenty-eight years old and wears glasses.

McKenna and Casassa remained sequestered in Miss Singleton's apartments and told her to call up Oelrichs, or Creighorn, at the fraternity house, at No. 434 Riverside Drive, where he has his student quarters.

A man's voice answered at the other end of the wire, and when Miss Singleton asked for Creighorn, the voice said he was not there, but that "Williams" was and would come right over to see Miss Singleton. She told him to come over and talk with her about a settlement of the case.

### "Creighorn" in Toils.

About 5 o'clock a man came in the apartments and talked with the injured girl about the case. He is reported to have advised her to settle the case, as he understood young Oelrichs's name was being published in connection with the case. Miss Singleton said she didn't know anybody named Oelrichs, and the man then left, saying he would be back at 10 o'clock with "Creighorn."

Promptly at that hour the man returned with young Oelrichs. Miss Singleton leaned forward and said: "Hello, Billy, where have you been?" "I'm not Billy Creighorn; my name's Oelrichs," the young fellow said, and hardly had the words left his mouth than the detectives leaped from their place of concealment and placed him under arrest.

"My God, what does this mean?" demanded Oelrichs, and the detectives told him he would have to come with them to Police Headquarters, where the case would be gone over in detail.

### Tears Follow Arrest.

While Lucille Singleton took comfort in a deluge of tears as Oelrichs was led out of the room, McKenna summoned a taxicab, and he, Casassa, Oelrichs and the other man, who gave his name as Martin Taylor, a lawyer, of Yonkers, entered the machine. Oelrichs wore a raincoat and a soft hat.

When the party entered Headquarters Oelrichs had his coat collar turned up and his slouch hat pulled down over his eyes. Several newspaper photographers snapped his picture by flashlight, and to one of these Oelrichs remarked, with a cynical smile, "You got me all right."

The young millionaire was taken into Deputy Commissioner Dougherty's private office, where he remained closeted for several minutes. Taylor was also escorted by one of the detectives, who clutched him by the coat sleeve, but it was explained that there was no charge against him.

After Oelrichs's pedigree had been taken he was hustled over to the Mulberry street station, where he was lodged in a cell. Friends were soon busily engaged trying to obtain bail for the young man, but at an early hour this morning they had not succeeded in freeing him.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, after searching several hours for her son, not

PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.



Left to right—H. M. Hewitt, Alexander M. Hadden, chairman convention committee, and H. F. Peake. Sitting—Edward H. Bonsall, president Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

knowing where he was locked up, appeared in the men's night court about 2 o'clock this morning and bailed him out.

### Is Fond of Motoring.

Oelrichs is twenty-two years old. His father, Hermann, died on board the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, bound for this country, on September 1, 1906. In his will he cut off his wife, explaining that she had a sufficient fortune, and bequeathed to his son only some articles of jewelry and other personal effects. Mrs. Oelrichs threatened a contest. He left the greater part of his estate to his brother, Charles M. Oelrichs, and \$100,000 to his sister, Mrs. William Jay.

Mrs. Oelrichs, who before her marriage was Miss Alice Fair, sister of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., did not have to go to court with her suit, for the other heirs quickly compromised, giving \$100,000 to her and real estate worth \$50,000 to young Hermann, who was then fifteen years old.

The automobile has no more devoted patron than Hermann Oelrichs. He owns a number of cars and is constantly at the wheel. He and Vincent Astor, his intimate friend, have engaged in a number of races between themselves, one of which was exceedingly sensational.

In the summer of 1911 Oelrichs and Astor, in two high-powered machines, had a race at Second Beach, Newport. The automobiles were capable of making 110 miles an hour, and the young men made every effort to get the full speed out of their machines.

A number of society people witnessed the reckless contest, which terminated suddenly and almost seriously, for the

## EPISCOPAL CLERGYMEN GATHER

Here to Attend Convention of Brotherhood of St. Andrew—General Church Conference Next Week Will Doubtless Urge More Chaplains for Navy.

Episcopal clergymen and laymen gathered yesterday from all parts of the country to attend the twenty-eighth annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. This convention, something in the way of a preliminary to the General Convention, opened yesterday at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West 57th street.

A meeting of the National Council at the Church Club, in East 56th street, occupied the morning and the afternoon. In the evening Bishop Brent, of the Philippines, conducted a service at the church. To-day the convention will organize and listen to an address of welcome from Bishop Greer.

On the eve of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to be held, beginning October 8, at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, a movement has been started to increase the number of chaplains in the navy. This subject is inherited from the General Convention which met in Cincinnati in 1910. The idea

is to make the posts of the army and the navy a special diocese. Representations will undoubtedly be made at the General Convention that there are not enough chaplains in the army and navy properly to take care of the spiritual welfare of the officers and men. Other denominations will be asked to join in the demand upon Congress that more chaplains be appointed, particularly in the navy.

It will be pointed out, for instance, that in 1883, three years before the Civil War, there were 10,000 officers and men in the navy, while at present there are 50,000 officers and men. Yet the number of chaplains has remained constant—twenty-four then and now. A little figuring will show that each chaplain in the navy has to look after the spiritual welfare of 2,083 men, while the average rector of a Protestant Episcopal church is responsible for 204 men, and generally has three or four assistants. To give men in the navy the same amount of religious attention as men and women in civil life get four times as many chaplains would be necessary.

Oelrichs automobile caught fire. The youth sprang from the blazing car in time to escape unhurt, and had enough presence of mind to throw sand on the fire before it got very far. Vincent Astor, a moment later, lost control of his automobile and ran into the sea. A great wave struck him and the on-lookers feared that he would be

drowned, but he got out of the machine safely.

His aunt, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has been solicitous about his habits. Some years ago she wagered a large amount with him that he could not abstain from alcohol and tobacco until he was twenty-one, an age he attained last November. He won the wager.



STATUE OF LIBERTY  
This statue, the largest in the world, represents the Goddess of Liberty holding aloft a torch with which she enlightens the world. It was designed by Frederic-Auguste Bartholdi and presented to the United States by the people of France.

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## THAW GRAND JURY HERE; JEROME AS PROSECUTOR

Glynn to Call Panel in New  
York County—Whitman  
Will Step Aside.

### THAW AGENT VISITS ALBANY

**Wants to Question Attorney  
General Carmody About Re-  
ported Dutchess Coun-  
ty Indictment.**

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)  
Albany, Oct. 1.—Acting Governor Martin H. Glynn to-morrow morning, it is expected, will call an extraordinary grand jury in New York County to investigate the charge of conspiracy against Harry K. Thaw in effecting his escape from the State Hospital for Criminal Insane at Matteawan. An indictment on this charge is sought to enable the extradition of Thaw from New Hampshire to New York State.

Mr. Glynn also is expected to order that the Attorney General's office supersede District Attorney Whitman of New York and District Attorney Conner of Dutchess County in prosecuting the case, and William Travers Jerome, appointed Special Deputy Attorney General to bring Thaw back to New York State, will be assigned to represent Attorney General Carmody.

The extraordinary grand jury was not called in Dutchess County, where Matteawan is located, because of influences hostile to the prosecution of Thaw, which, it is alleged, have appeared in that county. Mr. Jerome, Attorney General Carmody and District Attorney Conner conferred on the Thaw matter with acting Governor Glynn this afternoon, and it was learned on good authority afterward that Mr. Glynn had no objection to the calling of the extraordinary grand jury in New York County, and that he would issue the required order to-morrow morning.

Norman A. Lees, who says he is the confidential agent of Thaw, was in Albany to-day and made an unsuccessful effort to see the Attorney General.

Mr. Jerome has told Governor Felker of New Hampshire, he said, "that an indictment has been found in Dutchess County against Thaw for conspiracy. I want to find out from Mr. Carmody who engaged Jerome, if that is so. He ought to have official knowledge on the subject."

"I intend to tell Mr. Carmody that if an indictment has been found against Harry Thaw in New York State Thaw will waive all extradition rights and come back to fight for his liberty within its boundaries."

Mr. Lees said he was convinced there was no indictment against Thaw, but that as long as Jerome made a statement to that effect to Governor Felker he had determined to come to headquarters to find out.

Harry K. Thaw's chief counsel in this city, Moses Grossman, came back from Poughkeepsie yesterday, where he has been investigating the alleged indictment of Thaw for conspiracy. Mr. Grossman was asked what he knew about the allegation that there had been "tampering" with the Dutchess County Grand Jury by persons seeking to prevent Thaw's extradition.

"Pure fake!" he replied. "I take it that it originated in the mind of Deputy Attorney General Jerome. He thinks because the grand jury found Thaw had committed no crime that there was 'tampering.' He has no more evidence to that effect than he had that an indictment had been voted when he told Governor Felker of New Hampshire that one had been found. I don't want to say that Mr. Jerome deliberately misrepresented facts. He must have been misinformed."

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